

Excerpts from my field diary (July 2009 onwards)

Pankaj Oudhia

Abstracts of Some Research Publications of Pankaj Oudhia.

Pankaj Oudhia

Abstracts

Legume Res., 24(3): 207 – 208, 2001

EVALUATION OF ALLELOPATHIC EFFECTS OF SOME FRUIT TREE LEAF EXTRACTS ON EMERGENCE AND SEELING VIGOUR OF LATHYRUS VAR. BIOL-212

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ABSTRACT

Due to non-availability of any information on allelopathic effects of Guava, Lemon, Mango and Papaya leaf extracts on emergence and seedling vigour of *Lathyrus* Var. Biol-212, a pot culture study was conducted. The extracts were prepared by dipping the fresh leaves of these fruit trees in distilled water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v (Plant material: Water). *Lathyrus* seeds were soaked in extracts and emergence and seedling vigour were recorded. Different extracts produced significant allelopathic effects. Lemon and papaya leaf extracts produced no inhibitory allelopathic effects. Guava and Mango leaf extracts were identified as harmful extracts.

Agric. Sci. Digest, 19(4): 261-263, 1999

CHHATTISGARH FARMER'S RESPONSE ON CONTROL OF WEEDS IN DIRECT SEEDED RICE

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on 200 respondents taken from three purposively selected districts of Chhattisgarh plains of Madhya Pradesh. Data were collected with the help of a pre-tested schedule. It was found the adoption of recommended technology for weed control in direct seeded rice was very poor. Lack of information, lack of technical guidance, high cost of weedicides, lack of time were the main constraints in adoption of recommended practices

for the control of weeds. The study revealed that concerted efforts are required on the part of extension functionaries working at the grass root level to create awareness among the farmers about the utility of taking appropriate control measures against weeds.

Aeschynomene Americana and *Parthenium hysterophorus* were identified as new problematic weeds in direct seeded in direct seeded rice fields of this region.

Proc. Forestry Conference, Raipur, India 71-77 2001
Medicinal Weeds of Raipur and Durg (Madhya Pradesh) Region

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ABSTRACT

Survey in 12 villages of Raipur and Durg region was conducted during 1995 and 1996 for identifying the medicinal weeds. Survey was made in different land situations, i.e., cultivated fields, field channels and canal bunds. The weeds were collected and their habitat and medicinal properties were noted after identification. For knowing the existing use of medicinal weeds, information from more than 60 farmers were collected with the help of questionnaires. Also folk doctors, tantriks, baigas and ayurvedic doctors were consulted for medicinal value of weeds. The survey revealed that out of 87 weed species more than 55 species possess medicinal values and more than 18 species were used by farmers to treat their health problems.

Proc. Forestry Conference, Raipur, India 215-221 2001
Scope of Cultivation of Important Medicinal Plants in Chhattisgarh Plains

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ABSTRACT

A study to identify the potential medicinal plants for Chhattisgarh plains (M.P.) was done. The main objective of the study was to select the medicinal plants suitable for low, medium and high-income groups of farmers. A list of suitable plants was prepared. The information regarding cultivation, availability of propagation material, plant protection measures and prevailing market rates were collected from officials, reference literature, ayurvedic doctors

and local drug retailers. The study revealed that more than 30 species are suitable for Chhattisgarh plains. Potential medicinal plants are categorized according to financial status and investment capacity of farmers. The package of practices for cultivation of 10 potential medicinal plant and their medicinal values, useful parts, etc. are also discussed.

Indian J. Plant Physiol., Vol. 2, No. 4, (N.S.) pp. 327-329 (Oct-Dc., 1997)

Allelopathic Effect of Parthenium hysterophorus L. On Germination of Linseed

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Received on 20 Jan., 1997, Revised on 19 Sept. 1997

ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of Parthenium hysterophorus L. on linseed were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem+leaf of Parthenium hysterophorus L. were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours as per treatment in water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v. At 5 and 7 DAS, root, stem, leaf and stem+leaf extract of 120 and 264 hours stimulated the germination of linseed. At 3,5,9, and 11 DAS, stem + leaf extract of 168 hours produced lowest germination.

Weed News, 2 (1&2): 15-18 (1995)

Allelopathic effect of Ageratum conyzoides L. on germination of linseed var., Kiran

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic influence of aqueous extract of Ageratum conyzoides L. was investigated on germination of linseed. Stem, leaf and stem + leaf extract of 264 hours or stem extract of 120 hours hastened early germination. Leaf extract of 168 hours suppressed the initial germination to the minimum. Leaf extract of 168 hours produced lowest final germination at 11 DAS.

Weed News, Vol2 19-21 (1994)

Weeds in Ambikapur (Madhya Pradesh) region and their traditional use

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ABSTRACT

Weed survey in 6 villages of Ambikapur region in Madhya Pradesh revealed *Echinochloa crusgali*, *Echinochloa colona*, *Fimbristylis miliacea*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *Celosia argentea*, and *Ageratum conyzoides* as most commonly weeds in the area.

Ecol. Env. & Cons. 6(1): 2000; pp. (45-48)

Allelopathic Effects of *Ageratum conyzoides* and *Ipomoea carnea* on Germination and Seedling Vigour of Mustard var. Varuna

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Ageratum conyzoides* and *Ipomoea carnea* on germination and seedling vigour of mustard var. Varuna were investigated. The aqueous extracts of root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of these weeds were applied on mustard seeds. These extracts produced significant allelopathic effects on germination and seedling vigour of mustard. At 11 DAS (Days After Sowing), *Ageratum* Stem + leaf extract produced maximum germination and root elongation whereas *Ageratum* stem extract lowered the germination and shoot elongation to the minimum.

Vasundhara The Earth, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 12-15, 10 June 1999

Traditional Knowledge About Medicinal Weeds In Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT

Weeds are always considered as unwanted plants. Which compete with crops for light, moisture and nutrient and harbour diseases and insects when present in bunds and wastelands. For farmers weeds are potential enemies but for Pharmacologists and Ayurvedists most of the common weeds are medicinal plants. A new concept was developed by agricultural scientists for utilizing the medicinal properties of weeds to increase the income of the farmers. Many early studies conducted in Chhattisgarh region have revealed that farmers can earn extra money by selling the valuable parts of medicinal weeds with the help of co-operative societies and in the cost of hand weeding can be recovered. For achieving this target, the knowledge about existing and possible uses of medicinal weeds is essential. A survey was conducted by the Authors during 1992-98 to collect the information on traditional knowledge about common weeds of crop fields, bunds and wastelands. The study was conducted in purposively selected districts, namely Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Bastar and Sarguja of Chhattisgarh region. The study revealed that only 20% respondents were practicing the original pure form of traditional knowledge for treatment. It was also found that most of the respondents were not ready to transfer the valuable traditional knowledge about weeds to next generation. The ontogeny, occurrence, local names, and various medicinal uses of common weeds of Chhattisgarh were also recorded. The survey suggested that there is a strong need of systematic documentation of traditional knowledge about medicinal weeds found in Chhattisgarh region.

Agric. Biol. Res. 14 (1 & 2): 1-8 (1998)

Allelopathic Potential of Ipomoea carnea Jacq.

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ABSTRACT

The allelopathic potential of aqueous extract of Ipomoea carnea Jacq. On wheat, linseed and common weeds was investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of Ipomoea carnea Jacq. Were allowed to decay for the period of five, seven, nine and eleven days corresponding to 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours' as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water respectively. In case of Wheat, initially at 3 DAS different extracts delayed the germination. At 11 DAS, maximum germination was noted under stem+leaf extract of 216 hours. Stem + leaf extract of 216 hours and stem+leaf extract of 216 hours

and stem + leaf extract of 216 hours. Stem+leaf extract of 216 hours and stem+leaf extract of 216 hours and stem+leaf extract of 168 hours lowered the germination at 3 and 11 DAS, respectively. In case of linseed, stimulatory allelopathic effects of some treatment combinations were noted up to 7 DAS. Leaf extract of 264 hours and leaf extract of 120 hours produced maximum germination at 3 and 11 DAS. Respectively. Stem+leaf extract of 120 hours and leaf extract of 216 hours resulted in maximum shoot elongation in case of wheat and linseed respectively. Maximum root lengths were noted under root of 120 hours and stem+leaf extract of 264 hours in case of wheat and linseed respectively. Different extract of *Ipomoea carnea* Jacq. Failed to produce any detrimental effect on targeted weeds.

Legume Research, 20(2): 117-120, 1997

Allelopathic Effect of White Top ([Parthenium hysterophorus L.](#)) on germination and seedling vigour of [Chickpea](#) Var. JG-74

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ABSTRACT

The allelopathic effects of [Parthenium hysterophorus L.](#) on germination and seedling vigour of chickpea were investigated. An experiment under controlled condition was carried out during 1995-96. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Parthenium hysterophorus L.* were allowed to decay for the period of 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours as per treatment in water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water respectively. The aqueous extracts of different parts of *Parthenium hysterophorus L.* produced significant effect on chickpea. At 3 DAS, highest germination was noted under stem + leaf extract of 264 hours. At 5, 7, 9 and 11 DAS, different parts of *Parthenium hysterophorus L.* failed to produce any detrimental effect on germination. Stem + leaf extract of 264 hours and leaf extract of 264 hours resulted in maximum shoot and root elongation respectively.

Oryza (1998) 35(2): 175-177

Allelopathic effect of [Blumea lacera L.](#) on rice and common kharif [weeds](#)

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ABSTRACT

The allelopathic effect of [Blumea lacera L.](#) on [rice](#) and common kharif weeds was

investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem=leaf of *B. lacera* were allowed to decay for the period of five, seven, nine and eleven days, corresponding to 120, 168, 216 and 264 h in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively. The aqueous extracts of different parts of *B. lacera* produced significant effect on germination and seedling vigour of rice. At 3 days after sowing (DAS), root extract of 264 h hastened the germination. At 5, 7, 9 and 11 DAS leaf extract of 216 h produced maximum germination. Stem + leaf extract of 168 h and stem extract of 168 h produced maximum root and shoot length, respectively. Different parts of *B. lacera* failed to produce any detrimental effect on targeted weeds.

Legume Research, 20 (2): 133-136, 1997

Allelopathic effect of *Calotropis Gigantea R. Br.* on germination and seedling vigour of chickpea

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Calotropis gigantea* R. Br. on chickpea were investigated during 1995-96. Root, stem, leaf and stem+leaf of *Calotropis gigantea* R. Br. were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively. Root and stem extract of 264 hours produced comparable germination with control at 3 DAS. Finally at 11 DAS, root, stem and stem+leaf extract of 264 hours, root extract of 216 hours and stem extract of 120 hours resulted in comparable germination with control. At 5, 7, 9 and 11 DAS, stem extract of 216 hours suppressed the germination of chickpea to the minimum. Stem extract of 264 hours and leaf extract of 216 hours stimulated the root elongation of chickpea.

Legume Research, 20 (3/4): 227-229, 1997

Germination and seedling vigour of soybean var. Gaurav as affected by allelopathy of *Ipomoea carnea JACQ.*

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ABSTRACT

An experiment under controlled condition was carried out during 1995-96. The aqueous extract of *Ipomoea carnea* Jacq. Produced significant effect on germination and seedling vigour of soybean. Initially at 3 DAS. Stem+leaf extract of 168 hours and finally at 9 DAS, root extract of 168 hours resulted in maximum germination. Root extract of 264 hours lowered the germination to the minimum upto 9 DAS. Root extract of 216 hours and stem extract of 168 hours produced maximum shoot and root elongation, respectively.

Ecol. Env. & Cons. 6(3): 2000; pp. (357-359)

Studies on Host Specificity and Preference of the Metallic Coloured Tortoise Beetle
(*Aspidomorpha miliaris* F.)

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ABSTRACT

Due to non-availability of information regarding host specificity and preference of metallic coloured Tortoise beetle (*Aspidomorpha miliaris* F.), a series of studies were conducted. More than fourty plants species including agricultural crops, weeds, ornamental, medicinal and fruit plants were tested for the host specificity and preference of Tortoise beetle. The beetle was found to be very specific to *Ipomoea carnea*, *Ipomoea aquatica*, *Ipomoea reniformis* *Ipomoea palmate* and *Convolvulus arvensis*. The study suggested that there is a tremendous scope of utilizing this beetle for ecofriendly management of these weed species.

Ecol. Env. & Cons. 7(1): 2001; opp. (31-34)

Allelopathic research on chickpea seeds in Chhattisgarh (India) region: An overview

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ABSTRACT

The term Allelopathy is derived from two Greek words Allelon means each other and Pathos means to suffer i.e., the injurious effects of one upon another, However, Molisch (1937) coined this term which refers to all biochemical interactions (stimulatory and inhibitory) among plants, including micro-organisms. It represents the plant against plant aspect of the broader field of chemical ecology. Some authors have used the term in more restricted senses to describe only the harmful effect of one higher plant upon another.

Allelochemicals which inhibited the growth of some species at certain concentrations may stimulate the growth of same or different species at lower concentrations (Narwal, 1994). Allelopathy is relatively a new branch of science (Lal and Oudhia, 1999). With the help of allelopathy, weed-crop, crop-weed, crop-crop and weed-weed interactions can easily be explained. Under field conditions weed infestation is one of the major factors responsible for yield reduction in crops. Historically, most investigators have attributed these losses to various forms of competition between the weeds and crops and allelopathic interactions between them were not considered. However, findings after 1950's have shown that allelopathic interactions between the crops and weeds were also partly responsible for such losses in crop yields. As the allelopathic effects are both positive and negative, both of these effects can be utilized for higher crop production (Oudhia et al., 1999a) Negative (stimulatory) allelopathic effects of any weed on crops can be utilized to develop ecofriendly, cheap and effective "Green growth promoters", Similarly, the positive (inhibitory) allelopathic effects of any weed or crops on weeds can be utilized to develop "Green herbicides" (Oudhia et al., 1999b). Many studies conducted at the Department of Agronomy, IGAU, Raipur to know the allelopathic effects of common weeds on germination and seedling vigour of many popular agricultural crops like rice, wheat, maize, groundnut etc. and these studies have revealed that all weeds are not harmful and also beneficial extract of these weeds can be utilized for crop production (Oudhia and Tripathi, 1999a). Chickpea is one of the major rabi crops of Chhattisgarh. Many weeds infest chickpea fields every year (Oudhia and Dixit, 1994; Oudhia and Tripathi, 1999 b). Due to non-availability of any information on allelopathic effects of common chickpea weeds on germination and seedling vigour of chickpea, series of experiments were conducted during 1994-2000. The major objectives of these studies were (a) To evaluate the allelopathic potential of different parts of weeds (b) To find out farmer's friendly method for preparation of weed extracts (c) To identify the promising and potential extract for increasing chickpea production.

Res. On Crops 1(2): 225-257 (2000)

Effects of different Homoeopathic drugs prepared from common weeds on radial growth of Oyster mushroom ([Pleurotus membranaceus](#)) under in vitro conditions

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ABSTRACT

Due to non-availability of any information about effect of some Homoeopathic drugs prepared from weeds (Achyranthus, Boerrhavia, Calotropis, Cynodon and Solanum) on radial growth of Oyster mushroom ([Pleurotus membranaceus](#)), a study was conducted. The selected Homoeopathic drugs were tested at four concentrations (500, 1000, 1500 and 20000 ppm) by incorporating them in the PDA medium using food poisoned technique.

Different concentrations of selected Homoeopathic drugs produced significant stimulatory and inhibitory effects on radial growth. Maximum radial growth was noted in case of Solanum at 1000 ppm concentration, whereas 1500 ppm concentration of Calotropis inhibited the growth to the minimum.

Agril. Res. 69-80 Vol XIV (Dec. 2000)

Allelopathic research on [rice](#) seeds in [Chhattisgarh](#) (India) region: An overview

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ABSTRACT

The term allelopathy includes all biochemical interactions both inhibitory and stimulatory among organisms, including micro-organisms. Allelopathy is relatively a new branch of agriculture. The inhibitory allelopathic effects of any weed on another weed can be utilized to develop ecofriendly, cheap and effective “Green herbicides”. On the other hand, the stimulatory allelopathic effects of any weed on agriculture crops can be exploited to develop promising “Green growth promoters”. Rice is one of the popular crops of Chhattisgarh. In order to evaluate the stimulatory allelopathic effects of common weeds on germination and seedling vigour of Rice series of experiments were conducted at Department of Agronomy, Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur (India) to know the allelopathic effects of weeds on Rice. More than 10 common problematic weeds like Parthenium hysterophorus, Blumea lacera, Lantana camara, Ipomoea carnea, Calotropis gigantea, Datura stramonium, Aeschynomene Americana, Echinocloa colonum, Abutilon indicum, Cyperus rotundus etc. were selected and allelopathic effects of different weed parts (i.e. root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf) have been studied. The extraction method include the decaying of weed parts in water (1:10, 1:15, 1:20, 1:25, 1:30 w/v etc.) for different durations (i.e. 120, 168, 216, 264 hours etc.) After decaying, these extracts were applied on Rice seeds. The study revealed that (i) different parts of weeds have different allelopathic potential, (ii) the method adopted for preparing extract can alter the allelopathic potential of weed parts. The study indicated that there is a tremendous scope of utilizing the extracts of different weeds for presowing soaking treatment of Rice seeds in order to stimulate the early germination and seedling vigour.

World – Weeds, 1997, Volume 4, 109-119

Allelopathic Potential of [Calotropis Gigantea R. Br.](#)

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ABSTRACT

The allelopathic potential of *Calotropis gigantea* R. Br. on germination and seedling vigour of kodo (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), mustard (*Brassica juncea*), soybean (*Glycine max*) and problematic rabi weeds was investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Calotropis gigantea* were allowed to decay for the period of five, even, nine and eleven days corresponding to 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively. In case of kodo initially the germination was hastened by leaf extract of 264 hours and root extract of 168 hours whereas at 11 DAS leaf extract of 264 hours produced comparable germination with control (water). Stem+leaf extract of 120 hours inhibited the germination of kodo to the minimum up to 11 DAS. Stem extract of 264 hours and stem extract of 168 hours produced minimum initial and final germination in case of mustard. Lowest germination was noted under leaf extract of 120 hours at 11 DAS. In case of soybean root extract of 168 hours resulted in maximum germination at 7,9 and 11 DAS. Stem +leaf extract of 216 hours, stem extract of 264 hours and root extract of 168 hours resulted in maximum root length in case of kodo, mustard and soybean, respectively. Maximum shoot length was produced by stem extract of 216 hours, stem extract of 120 hours and stem + leaf extract of 216 hours in case of kodo, mustard and soybean, respectively. Different parts of *Calotropis gigantea* failed to produce any detrimental effect on targeted weeds.

Agril. Biol. Res. 12(1&2): 12 –17 (1996)

Allelopathic Effect of *Datura stramonium L.* on Linseed.

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Datura stramonium L.* on linseed were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Datura stramonium L.* were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10w/v of plant material and water respectively. At 3 DAS, *Datura stramonium L.* hastened the germination of linseed. Stem extract of 264 hours produced maximum germination. At 5 DAS, root extract of 120 hours and at 7,9 and 11 DAS, stem extract of 120 hours resulted in highest germination. Stem+leaf extract of 168 hours at 3 DAS and leaf extract of 168 hours at 5,7,9 and 11 DAS inhibited the germination to the minimum. Stem extract of 264 hours resulted in maximum shoot length whereas root length was promoted to the maximum by root extract of 264 hours.

Legume Res., 25(3): 215 – 2181, 2002
Medicinal [Weeds](#) in [Soybean Fields](#) of [Chhattisgarh](#).

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ABSTRACT

A survey was conducted and revealed that out of 42 problematic weeds in soybean fields of Chhattisgarh, 37 weeds possess valuable medicinal properties. Also 10 weeds were identified as potential weeds that can provide additional income to the farmers after selling different plant parts of these weeds in national and international drug markets.

Ecol. Env. & Cons. 6(2): 2000; pp. (223-225)

Allelopathic Effects of [Lantana camara L.](#) on [Chickpea](#).

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of Lantana camara L. on chickpea were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and shoot of Lantana camara L. were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water. At 11 DAS (Days After Sowing), root, stem, leaf and shoot extract of 264 hours and shoot extract of 120 hours resulted in maximum germination. Stem extract of 120 hours lowered the germination to the minimum. Shoot extract of 264 hours showed negative allelopathic effect on shoot elongation. Maximum root length was noted under stem extract of 264 hours.

Legume Res., 22(2): 133– 134, 1999
Allelopathic Effects of Some Obnoxious [Weeds](#) on Germination of [Melilotus Alba](#)

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Blumea lacera*, *Lantana camara* and *Aeschynomene Americana* on germination of *Melilotus alba* were studied. An experiment under controlled conditions was carried out during 1998-99. Leaves of selected weeds were cut into fine pieces, immersed in water and decayed for 24 hours in the ratio of 1:10 (w/v). These extracts were applied on *Melilotus* seeds. The leaf extracts of selected weeds produced significant effect on germination of *Melilotus alba*. At 12 DAS, *Lantana* leaf extract produced highest germination (93%).

JMPAS, Vol. 22/4A and Vol. 23/1A, 444-449, 2000

Rainy season medicinal weed flora in wastelands of Chamra nallah watershed area at Bagbahera

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ABSTRACT

Due to non-availability of any information regarding rainy season medicinal weed flora in wastelands of Chamra nallah watershed area at Bagbahera (India), a detailed study was conducted. The survey was conducted in 25 selected villages. The relative and absolute densities, frequency, importance, value, etc. of different weeds were measured by the quadrat count method. The observations were taken from 200 spots situated in different land situations and soil types. Information on medicinal, industrial and allelopathic uses of these weeds was collected from reference literature. Information on ethnobotanical uses was gathered with the help of a specially prepared questionnaire. The study revealed that more than 56 weeds infest the wastelands in the region. Many valuable cultivated plants (in order parts of the country) were found growing in the region as weeds. The survey on ethnobotany revealed that the younger generation is less aware of ethnobotanical uses as compared to the other generation. Many unique ethnobotanical uses were noted during the study. The dominant weeds were *Asparagus* sp., *Cyperus* sp. (more than 11 species), *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Cassia tora* etc. It was also noted that many village level drug purchasers (or middlemen) were collecting these valuable weeds from farmers at very low rates. The study indicated that there is tremendous scope for establishing small-scale industries to utilize the useful weeds of the region.

Agric. Sci. Digest. 20(4): 263-264, 2000

Allelopathic effect of *Lantana camara* L. on germination of kodo (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.)

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ABSTRACT

The allelopathic potential of aqueous extract of *Lantana camara* L. on Germination of kodo (*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.) was investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Lantana camara* L. were allowed to decay for the period of five, seven, nine and eleven days corresponding to 120, 168, 216 and 264 hrs as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively, the extracts were applied on kodo seeds. Different extracts produced significant allelopathic effects on germination.

Agric. Sci. Digest. 20(4): 257-258, 2000.

Germination of Mustard as affected by Allelopathy of *Datura Stramonium* L.

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ABSTRACT

The Root, stem, leaf and stem+leaf of *Datura stramonium* L. were allowed to decay for the period of five, seven, nine and eleven days corresponding to 120, 168, 216 and 264 hrs as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively. At 3 DAS, stem extract of 120 hrs, 7 DAS stem extract of 168 hrs and 11 DAS, stem extract of 264 hrs produced maximum germination. Leaf extract of 120 hrs lowered the germination to the minimum at 7 and 11 DAS.

JMAPS, Vol. 22, 22, 2000

Problems perceived by safed moosli *Chlorophytum borivilianum* growers of Chhattisgarh region in India

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ABSTRACT

Safed moosli is becoming a popular medicinal crop in Chhattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh. Many farmers have started its commercial cultivation in the region. To list out problems perceived by safed moosli growers in the region, a proportionate sample of growers from each selected district of Raipur, Durg, Kanker, Mahasamund, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja was taken to make the total sample size as 50 respondents. The data were collected with the help of personal interview technique in a well-prepared interview

schedule. High cost and poor availability of seed material, lack of technical information, lack of proper market were identified as the main problems. The study revealed that concerted efforts are required on the part of extension functionaries working at the grass root level. Also there is a strong need to conduct research on various aspects of safed moosli in the region.

Germination and seedling vigour of chickpea (var. JG-74) as affected by allelopathy of *Lantana camara* L.

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of different parts of *Lantana camara* L. on germination and seedling vigour of chickpea were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Lantana* were cut into fine pieces, immersed in water and allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively. The experiment was carried out in petridishes with sterile sand as substrate. In each petridish, 25 representative seeds were placed in sand and 15 ml of extract was applied. Germination of plants at 3,5,7,9 and 11 DAS was recorded. At 11 DAS root and shoot elongation were noted. Aqueous extracts of *Lantana camara* L. produced significant effects on germination and seedling vigour of chickpea. At 11 DAS, root stem, leaf and stem + leaf extract of 264 hours and stem + leaf extract of 120 hours resulted in maximum germination. Stem extract of 120 hours lowered the germination to the minimum. Stem + leaf extract of 264 hours showed negative (stimulatory) allelopathic effect on shoot elongation. Maximum root elongation was noted under stem extract of 264 hours.

Ecol. Env. & Cons. 6(2): 2000; pp. (223-225)
Allelopathic Effects of *Lantana camara* L. on Chickpea

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Lantana camara* L. on chickpea were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and shoot of *Lantana camara* L. were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hours in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water. At 11 DAS (Days After Sowing), root, stem, leaf and shoot extract of 264 hours and shoot extract of 120 hours resulted in maximum germination. Stem extract of 120 hours lowered the germination to the minimum. Shoot extract of 264 hours showed negative allelopathic effect on shoot

elongation. Maximum root length was noted under stem extract of 264 hours.

Agric. Sci. Digest, 20(2): 126-128, 2000

Allelopathic effect of Kukronda (*Blumea Lacera L.*) on linseed

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Blumea Lacera L.* on linseed were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Blumea lacera L.* were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hrs in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water respectively. Linseed variety Kiran was used as test crop. Different extracts of *Blumea* produced significant effects on germination and seedling vigour of linseed. At 5,7,9 and 11 DAS, stem extract of 120 hr. produced maximum germination and 11 DAS, leaf extract of 168 hr suppressed the germination of linseed. Positive (inhibitory) allelopathic effect of different part and decaying periods was noted in case of shoot length. Leaf extract of 264 hr promoted the root elongation. Stem extract and root extract of 120 hr resulted in maximum shoot and root weight, respectively.

Crop. Res. 20 (3): 482 – 488 (2000)

Medicinal weed flora of brinjal (*Solanum melongena L.*) fields in Chattisgarh (India) region

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ABSTRACT

Due to non-availability of any information regarding medicinal weed flora of brinjal fields in Chhattisgarh (India) region, a detailed survey was conducted. The survey was done in selected districts, namely, Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bastar, Rajnandgaon and Sarguja. The survey was conducted in kharif and rabi seasons. The survey revealed that in kharif more than 40 weeds infested the brinjal fields and created problem for crops. Out of these 42 weeds, more than 37 weeds were identified as useful weeds. In rabi season, out of 21 problematic weeds, 18 weeds were identified as useful weeds. The survey revealed that there was a tremendous scope of utilizing the useful weeds in brinjal fields for providing additional income to farmers besides the recovery of the cost of handweeding.

Crop. Res. 20 (3): 558 - 559 (2000)

Evaluation of some botanicals against orange banded blister beetle (*Zonabris pustulata* Thunb.)

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ABSTRACT

Due to non-availability of any information regarding use of botanicals for the management of orange banded blister beetle, a study was conducted. Toxic effects of total 20 plant species on *Zonabris* were studied. Aqueous leaf extracts (1: 10 w/v) of these plant species were used for the study. Different extracts produced significant effects. Maximum mortality (45.0%) was noted in case of *Euphorbia* leaf extract, whereas *Calotropis*, *Datura*, *Sida*, *Tephrosia*, *Achyranthes*, *Calliandra* and *Guajava* leaf extracts failed to produce any detrimental effect on *Zonabris*.

Crop. Res. 18 (1): 46-49(1999)

Allelopathic effect of medicinal weed, *Datura stramonium* L. on rice

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ABSTRACT

The allelopathic effects of medicinal weed, *Datura stramonium* L. on germination and seedling vigour of rice were investigated. An experiment under controlled condition was carried out a Department of Agronomy, I.G.A.U., Raipur, India during 1995-96. Root, stem, leaf and stem+leaf of *D. stramonium* L. were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 h as per treatment in normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water, respectively. Extracts of different parts of *D. stramonium* L. produced significant effect on germination and seedling vigour of rice. At three days after sowing (DAS) stem+leaf extract of 120 and 264 h and at 7, 9 and 11 DAS, root extract of 168 h produced maximum germination, whereas stem extract of 264 h lowered the germination to the minimum at 3 and 11 DAS. Leaf extract of 168 h produced highest shoot elongation. Significantly superior root elongation was noted under stem extract of 168 h. Stem + leaf extract of 264 h and stem extract of 264 h produced lowest shoot and root elongation, respectively.

Ecol. Env. & Cons. 6(2): 2000; pp. (171-174)

Medicinal weeds in Kodo millet fields: A source of an additional income for Chhattisgarh farmers

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ABSTRACT

An ethnobotanical study was conducted by the Department of Agronomy, Indira Gandhi Agricultural University, Raipur (India) to list out the medicinal weed flora of the Chhattisgarh region and to find out the possibilities of utilizing medicinal weeds in Kodo millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) fields to provide an additional income to the farmers besides an effective weed control. The study was done in 6 purposively selected districts. From each selected district, a proportionate was taken to make the total sample size as 1000 respondents. The weeds were collected through intensive visits and informations on potential uses were collected with the help of reference literatures of different medicine systems. The study revealed that out of 42 problematic weeds (belong to more than 16 families) in Kodo millet 37 weeds possess medicinal properties. The study suggested that there is a tremendous scope of utilizing medicinal weeds in Kodo millet fields to provide an additional income to farmers.

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Problem Perceived by Rural Youths of Chhattisgarh Working in Nearby Cities: A Study

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ABSTRACT

An attempt has been made in the paper to study the problem of unemployment of rural youths in Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh, who migrate to nearby cities in search of employment. The study is based on data collected from a sample of 500 respondents selected from 48 villages in six districts of the region during 1998-99. The study revealed that 95 per cent of the sample respondents were educated and the rest were uneducated. Of the educated youths, 5 per cent studied upto primary level, 30 per cent passed middle school examination, 60 per cent passed high school certificate examination and 5 per cent were qualified upto graduate and post-graduate level. About 23 per cent of the respondents were

employed on the farm, 8 per cent worked in building construction, 4 per cent were employed in laboratory and a large majority (64 per cent) sought work in the cities. The majority of them had no choice of work and they preferred jobs in nearby cities because they could get higher wages even though they had to travel more than 16 kms. The study has given some suggestions to generate employment opportunities at the village level and to improve the economic conditions of the rural youths. It is suggested that there is strong need to start an integrated rural development programme in villages so that the educated rural youth force equipped with high moral values, enthusiasm, positive attitude and vital force can be utilized efficiently.

Agric. Sci. Digest, 19(4): 261-263, 1999

Chhattisgarh Farmer's Response of Control of Weeds in Direct Seeded Rice

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on 200 respondents taken from three purposively selected districts of Chhattisgarh plains of Madhya Pradesh. Data were collected with the help of a pre-tested schedule. It was found the adoption of recommended technology for weed control in direct seeded rice was very poor. Lack of information, lack of technical guidance, high cost of weedicides, lack of time were the main constraints in adoption of recommended practices for the control of weeds. The study revealed that concerted efforts are required on the part of extension functionaries working at the grass root level to create awareness among the farmers about the utility of taking appropriate control measures against weeds, *Aeschynomene Americana* and *Parthenium hysterophorus* were identified as new problematic weeds in direct seeded rice fields of this region.

Agric. Sci. Digest, 20(2): 126-128, 2000

Allelopathic effect of Kukronda (*Blumea lacera* L.) on linseed

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ABSTRACT

Allelopathic effects of *Blumea Lacera* L. on linseed were investigated. Root, stem, leaf and stem + leaf of *Blumea lacera* L. were allowed to decay for 120, 168, 216 and 264 hrs in

normal water in the ratio of 1:10 w/v of plant material and water respectively. Linseed variety Kiran was used as test crop. Different extracts of *Blumea* produced significant effects on germination and seedling vigour of linseed. At 5,7,9 and 11 DAS, stem extract of 120 hr. produced maximum germination and 11 DAS, leaf extract of 168 hr suppressed the germination of linseed. Positive (inhibitory) allelopathic effect of different part of decaying periods was noted in case of shoot length. Lea extract of 264 hr promoted the root elongation. Stem extract and root extract of 120 hr resulted in maximum shoot and root weight, respectively.

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Allelopathy : Jaivik kheti ka ek sashakt aujar (Allelopathy : A promising tool of organic farming)

Dushman ka Dushman Zygogramma (Enemy's enemy Zygogramma)

Gajar ghas ke aushadhi gun (Medicinal properties of Gajarghas)

Krishi Ke paramparik gyan ka sammrakchan : Samay ki auskta (Conservation of traditional knowledge about Agriculture : A need of the day).

Kharpatwar : Kisano ke liye vardin (Weeds : A boon for the farmers)

Aushadhi paudho ki vyavsaic kheti kitni labhdayak (How much profitable is the commercial cultivation of medicinal plants).

Terminator Gene : Bhartiya Jav-vividhata ke liye khatra (Terminator Gene : A danger for biodiversity of India)

Sarp vish chikitsa main upyogi kharpatwar (Useful weeds in the treatment of snake poison.)

Krishi vaniki : Deshi vrikchon ko protsahan avashyak (Agroforestry : Promotion of indigenous trees is necessary.)

Rice allelopathy (Rice Allelopathy)

Khesari Dal : Kya sachmuch nuksandayak ? (Lathyrus : Is really harmful?)

Bach flower remedies (Bach flower remedies).

Tantra kriya main prayog hone vale kharpatwar (Weeds used in Tantra Kriya)

Soil solarization : Kharpatwar niyantran ki anoothi vidhi (Soil solarization : An unique method for weed control)

Neem (Neem)

Gajar ghas Prashnutarri (Gajar ghas:Answers of your questions.)

Jara sonche ham kya kha rahe hain ? (Just think what we are eating?)

Neem Hakimo ki Badhti sankhyan : Kaun doshi ? (Increasing number of quacks : Who is

responsible?)

Bharat ki bhoomi ko barbad kar rahe hain videshi mool ke kharpatwar (Exotic weeds are damaging the Indian soils.)

Satyanashi : Kya sachmuch nuksandayak hai ? (Satyanashi (Argemone) : Is really harmful?)

Homoeopathy : Aapke sawalon ke jawab (Homoeopathy : Answers of your questions)

Chhattisgarh Ki mati Jadi-butio ki kheti ke liye upyukt. (The soil of Chhattisgarh is suitable for cultivation of herbs.)

Bastar Ki vanoshadhi ka anuchit dohan : Aakhir kab tak (Improper and uncontrolled exploitation of medicinal plants of Bastar : How long?)

Kapas ke aushadhi gun (Medicinal properties of Cotton).

Mat lijiye Homoeopathic davayan bina chikitsiya pramarsh ke (Donot take Homoeopathic drugs without doctor's guidance)

Sangeet ka paudho per prabhav (Effect of music on plants).

Keton ke aushadhi gun. (Medicinal properties of insects.)

Rabi ke aushadhi kharpatwar. (Medicinal weeds of rabi).

Bans ugayen : Labh kamayen (Grow bamboo : Earn lakhs).

Kisano ne khoji unnat tacanik (Advanced technology developed by farmers)

Ginseng : Jadui aushadhi paudha (Ginseng : A miracle medicinal plant).

Kya Dhan ki kheti paryavarun ke liye sach much nuksandayak hai ? (Is rice cultivation is really harmful to environment ?)

Sheetkalin phaslon ke aushadhi gun (Medicinal properties of winter crops)

Chhattisgarh main Jadi-bution ki kheti ki sambhavnayain (Possibilities of cultivation of medicinal plants in Chhattisgarh).

Neem adharit keetnashak : Kitne prabhavi (Neem based insecticides : Is really effective.)

Jadi-bution ki kheti kitni uchit kitni unuchit ? (Cultivation whether cultivation of medicinal plants is justified or not ?

Ghas kul ke aushadhi kharputwar. (Medicinal weeds of grass family.)

Nagarmotha : Ek upyogi kharpatwar. (Nagarmotha [Cyperus]: An useful weed.).

Kya aapke khet main Xanthium hai ? (Have you Xanthium in your field ?)

Charota : Ek upyogi kharpatwar (Charota (Cassia tora) : An useful weed.)

Jadi-bution ke paramparik gyan ka samrakshan : Samay ki aushakta. (Conservation of traditional knowledge about medicinal plants : A need of the day.)

Satyanashi, Satyanashi nahi hai (Satyanashi is not Satyanashi).

Kharpatwaro main badhti pratirodhakta : Kaun jummedar ? (Who is responsible for increasing resistance in weeds ?)

Tulsi ki vyavsaik kheti. (Commercial cultivation of Tulsi.)

Jaivik kheti kitni upyukt ? (Organic farming : How much effective ?)

Kukronda : Ek upyogi kharpatwar. (Kukronda : An useful weed).

Kahi bahurastriya kampaniyo ke hatho bik to nahi rahan hai hamare krishi vyganik ?

(Whether our agriculture scientists are playing in the hands of multinational companies ?

Sal borer. (Sal borer).

Blister beetle. (Blister beetle.).

Kyon phaill rahi hai Gajar ghas itni teji se ? (Why Gajar ghas is spreading very rapidly?)

Kisano ke mitra hain Rani kide. (Rani keeds : A friend of farmers)

Safed moosli ki kheti : Kuch adharbhoot jankariyan (Cultivation of Safed moosli : Some

basic informations)

Aushadhi aevam sagandh paudho ki vyavsaik kheti : Kuch adharbhoot jankari yon.

(Commercial cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants : some basic informations)

Sanai ki vyavsaik kheti. (Commercial cultivation of Senna.)

Aushadhi paudho ki kheti ke liye sahi bhumi ka chunav. (Selection of land for cultivation of medicinal plants.)

Ghikuar ki vyavsaik kheti. (Commercial cultivation of Aloe.)

Kya Safed moosli ko bhartiya vano se vilupt hone se bachaya ja sakega ? (Can we save an endangered medicinal plant Safed moosli from Indian forests ?)

Sadasuhagan ki vyavsaik kheti. (Commercial cultivation of Catharanthus)

Jadi-bution ki vyavsaik kheti ke liya prasikchan kahan se Le ? (Training centers for commercial cultivation of medicinal plants.)

Jabi-bution ke sanrakchan aevam samvardhav ke bhartiya prayas (Indian efforts toward conservation and promotion of medicinal plants.)

Jadi-botion ke prashikchan ke nam per kahin aap lutne to nahi ja rahe hain ? (Whether you are being cheated in the name of training of commercial cultivation of medicinal plants.)

Aushadhi paudhe aevam unke vipnan sambandhi jankuriyon ka anupam shrot hai internet ? (Internet : An Unique source of information related to medicinal plants and its marketing).

Bach ke aushadhi gun. (Medicinal properties of Acorus).

Savdhan ! Ghatak gene yukt phaslen bharat main aa chuciki hain. (Be aware ! crops with lethal genes have reached India.)

Safed moosli : Kheti se pahle bazar sunischtit kare. (Safed moosli : Ensure market before cultivation.)

Dhan bhi hai ek aushadhi paudha (Rice is also a medicinal plant.)

Queenland's asthama weed Duddhi : Ek upyogi kharpatwar (Queensland asthama weed Duddhi : An useful weed.)

Jalkumbhi : Ek ghatak kharpatwar (Water hyacinth : An obnoxious weed.)

Dharti ko saf-suthara rakhte hain Gubraile (Dung beetle)

Upyogi kharpatwar Adusa : Kisano ki atirikt aiy ka sadhan. (An useful weed Adusa : An additional source of income for farmers.)

Internet main mushroom. (Mushroom in Internet.)

Thookne vala keeda spittle bug. (Spittle bug : A bug that spits.)

Patua ki vyavsaik kheti. (Commercial cultivation of Hibiscus sabdariffa.)

Roshni utsargit karne vale anokhe jeev. (Light emitting wonderful organisms.)

Aushadhi paudho se judi rochak kayaniyan. (Interesting stories associated with medicinal plants.)

Aushadhi poudhe kasturi bhendi ki vyavsaik kheti. (Commercial cultivation of medicinal plant kasturi bhendi.)

Aap kaun sa keeda khana pasand karenge ? (Which insect would you like to eat ?).

Ghatak kharpatwar Gajar ghas se khad banana kitna uchit? (It is beneficial to utilize an obnoxious weed Parthenium for preparing manure ?)

Ghatak kharpatwaro ka dushman hai Tortoise beetle. (Tortoise beetle : An enemy of obnoxious weeds)

Kya jadi-butian sachmuch badha sakti hain aapki mardana shakti ko ? (Can herbs really increase your sexual power?..)

Sukha sahan karne vali aushadhi phasel Jatropha. (Draught tolerant medicinal crop

Jatropa).

Upyogi kharpator Dhatura : Kuch rochak tathya. (Useful weed Datura : Some interesting facts.)

Internet main gahun. (Wheat in Internet.)

Internet main makka. (Maize in Internet.)

Internet main dhan. (Rice in Internet)

Bharat main kharpator : Videsho main aushadhi phasel Ageratum. (Weed in India and medicinal plant in foreign : Ageratum).

Kaise raksha karte hain paudhe, apni shatruo se. (How plants defend themstres from enemies.)

Kahi aap paragkano se hone vali allergy ke shikar to nahi ? (Are you a sufferer of pollen allergy?)

Upyogi bhi hai Jalkumbhi (Water hyacinth is also useful).

Aushadhi paudho ki vyavsaik kheti ke liye planting material ka chunav (Selection of planting material for commercial cultivation of medicinal plants.)

Aushadhi phasel Chandrashoor : kuch nai ya rochak jankarian. (Medicinal crop Chandrashoor : Some new and interesting informations.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Arjun (Useful trees in our vicinity : Arjun).

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Neem. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Neem.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Kamhar. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Kamhar.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Khejri. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Khejri.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Bakain. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Bakain.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Dhak. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Dhak.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Popular. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Popular.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Karanj. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Karanj.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Imli. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Imli.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Shahtoot. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Shahtoot.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Guggal. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Guggal.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Kutaj. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Kutaj.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Babool. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Babool.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Kachnar. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Kachnar.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Amaltas. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Amaltas.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Amla. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Amla.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Munga. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Munga.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Bahera. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Bahera.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Bel. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Bel.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi vriksha : Pipal. (Useful trees in our vicinity : Pipal.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Lantana.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Lantana)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Blumea.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Blumea.)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Leonotis.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Leonotis)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Echinocloa.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Echinocloa)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Oxalis (Useful weeds in our vicinity:Oxalis)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Amaranthus.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Amaranthus)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpator: Achyranthes.(Useful weeds in our

vicinity:Achyranthes)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Ageratum.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Ageratum)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Tephrosia.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Tephrosia)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Cassia tora.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Cassia tora)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Tribulus(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Tribulus)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Cynodon.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Cynodon)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Cyperus.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Cyperus)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Alhagi.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Alhagi)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Datura.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Datura)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Calotropis(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Calotropis)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Ipomoea.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Ipomoea)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Phaseolus.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Phaseolus)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Echinops.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Echinops)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Crotalaria.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Crotalaria)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Dactyloctenium.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Dactyloctenium)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Croton.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Croton)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Euphorbia.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Euphorbia)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Chenopodium.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Chenopodium)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Spilanthes.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Spilanthes)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Melilotus.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Melilotus)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Phalaris.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Phalaris)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Sphaeranthus.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Sphaeranthus)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Medicago.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Medicago)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Leucas.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Leucas)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Ocimum.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Ocimum)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Vicoa.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Vicoa)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Cuscuta(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Cuscuta)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Xanthium.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Xanthium)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Paspalidium.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Paspalidium)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Panicum.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Panicum)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Boerhavia.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Boerhavia)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Ischaemum.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Ischaemum)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Tridax.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Tridax)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Cucumis.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Cucumis)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Cichorium.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Cichorium)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Eclipta.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Eclipta)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Kyllinga.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Kyllinga)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Vernonia.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Vernonia)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Aeschynomene.(Useful weeds in our

vicinity:Aeschynomene)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Vicia.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Vicia)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Eicchornia.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Eicchornia)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Typha(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Typha)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Setaria.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Setaria)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Sida.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Sida)

Hamare aas-pas ke upyogi kharpatwar: Corchorus.(Useful weeds in our vicinity:Corchorus)

--And many more

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